# Rational Maps Julia Sets From Accessible Mandelbrot Sets Are Not Homeomorphic

## Elizabeth L. Fitzgibbon & Stefano Silvestri

Department of Mathematics and Statistics; Boston University

Department of Mathematical Sciences; Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis

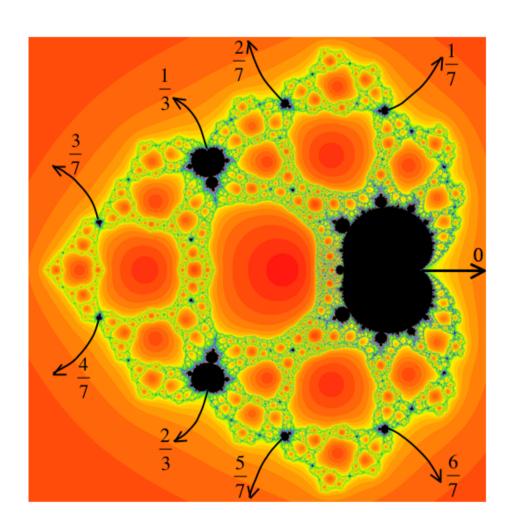
#### Introduction

 $F_{\lambda}(z) = z^2 + \frac{\lambda}{z^2}$ .

- Super-attracting critical point at  $\infty$ . Critical point at 0 maps onto  $\infty$ .
- 4 additional critical points,  $c_{\lambda} = \lambda^{1/4}$ .
- Two critical values,  $\nu_{\lambda} = F_{\lambda}(c_{\lambda}) = \pm 2\sqrt{\lambda}$ .
- $F_{\lambda}(\nu_{\lambda}) = F_{\lambda}^{2}(c_{\lambda}) = 4\lambda + \frac{1}{4} \Longrightarrow$  Only one free critical orbit.
- $\overline{F_{\lambda}(z)} = F_{\bar{\lambda}}(\bar{z}) \Longrightarrow$  Parameter plane symmetric under complex conjugation.
- $F_{\lambda}(\omega z) = \omega^2 F_{\lambda}(z)$ , where  $\omega = \exp \frac{\pi i}{2} \Longrightarrow$  Dynamical plane has fourfold symmetry.

#### **Parameter Plane**

Infinitely many copies of the Mandelbrot set are located around the boundary of the connectedness locus. There exists a homeomorphism, via the Riemann Mapping Theorem, taking straight rays extending out from the unit disk to rays in the exterior region of the parameter plane. Each ray corresponds to an angle between 0 and 1. A ray whose angle is period-m under doubling lands on the cusp of the *accessible* Mandelbrot set whose main cardioid contains parameters whose maps have an attracting cycle of period-m.



**Figure 1:** Parameter plane for  $F_{\lambda}(z)$  with several external rays.

## **Objective**

When do maps taken from accessible Mandelbrot sets in the parameter plane exhibit conjugate dynamics?

If  $F_{\lambda}$  and  $F_{\mu}$  have conjugate dynamics on their Julia sets, we should be able to define a homeomorphism between their Julia sets,  $J(F_{\lambda})$  and  $J(F_{\mu})$ . If  $B_{\lambda}$  denotes the immediate basin of attraction of  $\infty$  under  $F_{\lambda}$  and  $T_{\lambda}$  denotes the preimage of  $B_{\lambda}$  containing the origin, then this homeomorphism should take  $\partial B_{\lambda}$  to  $\partial B_{\mu}$  and  $\partial T_{\lambda}$  to  $\partial T_{\mu}$ .

#### **Theorem**

Given parameters  $\lambda$  and  $\mu$  from the centers of the main cardioids of distinct accessible Mandelbrot sets, there exists a homeomorphism between the Julia sets of  $F_{\lambda}$  and  $F_{\mu}$  which takes  $\partial B_{\lambda}$  to  $\partial B_{\mu}$  and  $\partial T_{\lambda}$  to  $\partial T_{\mu}$  if and only if  $\mu = \overline{\lambda}$ .

## Constructing a Julia Set Model

- Choose  $\lambda$  at the center of the main cardioid of the  $\frac{2}{7}$ -Mandelbrot set.
- $F_{\lambda}$  is conjugate to  $z \mapsto z^2$  on  $B_{\lambda}$ .  $\partial B_{\lambda}$  is homeomorphic to the unit circle and each point is assigned an angle between 0 and 1.
- The  $\frac{16}{28}$ -dynamical ray lands on the periodic critical point, since its second iterate has the same angle as the parameter ray.
- ullet Critical points at quarter-turn intervals are the *corners* of  $T_{\lambda}$ .
- The Julia set is divided into 4 symmetry sectors. Each contains  $T_i^{-1}$ , a preimage of  $T_{\lambda}$ , dividing the sector into 4 subsectors.

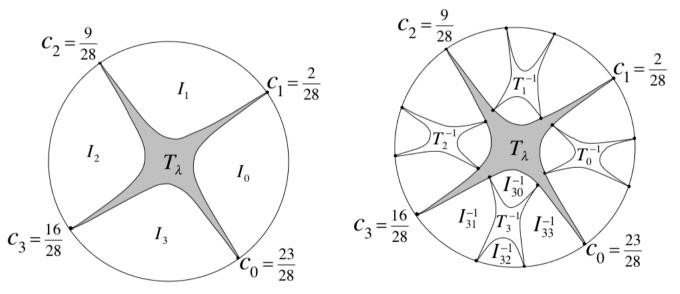
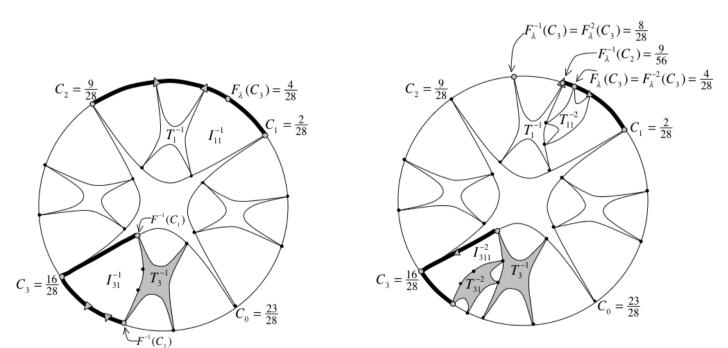


Figure 2: Locate 4 critical points and construct  $T_{\lambda}$ . Each symmetry sector contains a preimage of  $T_{\lambda}$ .

- The orbit of  $\frac{16}{28}$  under doubling is  $\frac{16}{28} \mapsto \frac{4}{28} \mapsto \frac{8}{28} \mapsto \frac{16}{28}$ , thus the itinerary of the periodic critical point is  $S(c_3) = \overline{311}$ .
- $c_3$  lies on the boundary of  $I_{31}^{-1}$ , the preimage of  $I_1$  within  $I_3$ .
- $T_{31}^{-2}$  lies in  $I_{31}^{-1}$  with two corners on  $\partial T_{31}^{-1}$ .  $c_3$  lies on  $\partial I_{311}^{-2}$ , so both free corners of  $T_{31}^{-2}$  lie on  $\partial B_{\lambda}$ .
- Two corners of  $T_{311}^{-3}$  lie on  $\partial T_{31}^{-2}$ . Another corner lies at  $c_3$ . The fourth corner lies on  $\partial T_{\lambda}$ , because its  $3^{rd}$  iterate is  $c_2$ .



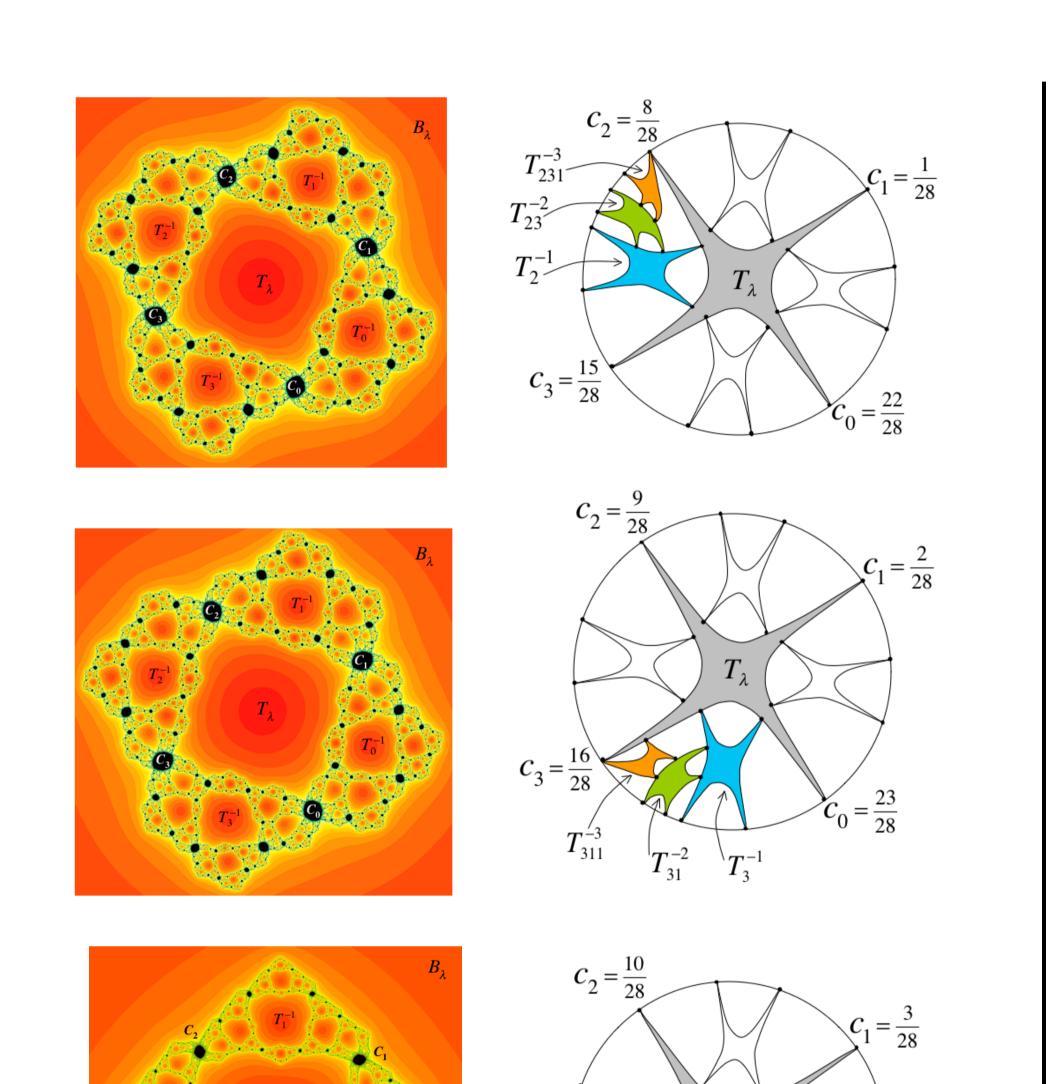
**Figure 3:** Locate the corners of  $T_{31}^{-2}$  and  $T_{311}^{-3}$  relative to the position of  $c_3$ .

## Results

Constructing models for each of the period-3 cases in the upper halfplane, we deduce that the Julia Sets are not homeomorphic.

## **Contact Information:**

Email: lizfitz@bu.edu
Email: ssilvest@iupui.edu



**Figure 4:** Julia sets and corresponding models for the centers of the  $\frac{1}{7}$ ,  $\frac{2}{7}$ , and  $\frac{3}{7}$ -Mandelbrot sets, respectively. Comparison of the models shows that these sets are not homeomorphic.

## **Conclusions**

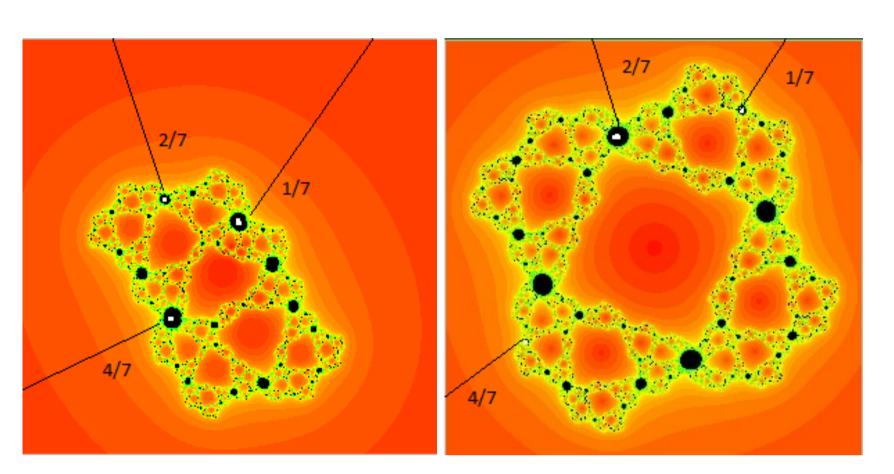
The rational parameter ray landing on each accessible Mandelbrot set corresponds to a unique itinerary for the periodic critical point of a map taken from center of the main cardioid of this set. The itinerary determines the model for the Julia set of the map. Thus, each ray defines a unique model. Models for distinct rays in the upper halfplane are not homeomorphic. Models for  $\lambda$  and  $\overline{\lambda}$  are homeomorphic under  $z \mapsto \overline{z}$ .

## **Forthcoming Research**

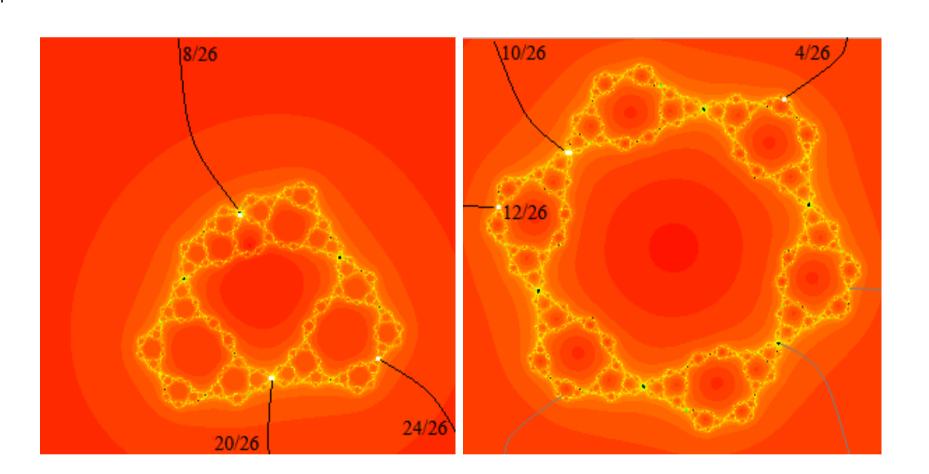
In ongoing work, we consider  $F_{\lambda}(z) = z^n + \lambda/z^n$  with n > 2. We conjecture that the same result will hold. We have found that, when n is odd, the construction of the models can be more challenging because there are always two periodic critical points. Sometimes these points lie on the same orbit of period 2m and other times each periodic critical point has a unique orbit of period m. Construction of these models



is made easier by considering a map,  $S_{\lambda} = (z + \lambda)^{2n}/z^n$ , which is semi-conjugate to  $F_{\lambda}$ , but has a single critical point.



**Figure 5:** On the left is  $J(S_{\lambda})$  and on the right is  $J(F_{\lambda})$ , for n=2 and  $\lambda$  in the  $\frac{1}{7}$ -Mandelbrot set



**Figure 6:** On the left is  $J(S_{\lambda})$  and on the right is  $J(F_{\lambda})$ , for n=3 and  $\lambda$  in the  $\frac{2}{26}$ -Mandelbrot set

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